

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

[No. 1146.]

## Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
**RUM**

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap and  
Mould and dipt. Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queen's Ware in crates,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
&c. — ALSO,  
**A Variety of DRY GOODS,**

among which are  
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,  
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silks do.  
Osnaburges and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,  
India Muslins and Table Cloths,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

## FRESH FRUIT.

**JOHN A. BURFORD,**  
Late Dyson's Store, Prince Street, has this day  
received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig  
Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r  
Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,  
3000 Oranges,  
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural foil,  
49 boxes Muscadell and Bloom Raisins, by  
the box or retail,  
Fresh Lemons,  
Sherry Wine of a superior quality,  
And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,  
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY  
GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in good order  
and of excellent quality.

Aug 22.

## FALL GOODS.

**JONAH THOMPSON and SON**  
HAVE RECEIVED  
Per the ship United States from Liver-  
pool, a part of their

**FALL ASSORTMENT,**  
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via  
Baltimore.

Oct. 1.

## LOST.

Yesterday forenoon between Messrs.  
Ricketts, Newton and Co. store and the Coffee  
House a Cornelian stone for a seal with a coat of  
arms engraved on it. It can be of no use to any  
person but the owner. If found and left at this  
office, a reward of Two Dollars will be given.

October 18.

## CORN

Wanted in the car at Cameron  
Mills, for which a generous price will be given  
CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 9.

## ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of  
COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK en-  
titled,

**THE SKELETONS:**  
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and  
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Univer-  
sal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, con-  
demned, executed, and anatomized.

Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected,  
with comments on several dark passages of scrip-  
ture. In a series of letters, written at various  
times to friends in the country.

Conditions, &c. are left at the above  
store.

It is the opinion of several respectable clergy-  
men, that the above book contains the ground  
work and principles of genuine piety, as it mani-  
festly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that  
the doctrine of free will and universal redemption  
unfounded.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price one dollar in boards)

AND FOR SALE BY

**ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,**  
**A FAMILY TOUR**

THROUGH THE  
**BRITISH EMPIRE,**

Containing some accounts of its  
**NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES**  
**HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES;**

INTERPERSED WITH  
**BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.**  
Particularly adapted to the amusement and  
instruction of

**YOUTH.**  
BY PRICILLA WAKEFIELD.

ILLUSTRATED WITH  
**A HANDSOME COLOURED MAP**  
OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,  
AND WALES.

Just Received,  
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,  
THE POETICAL WORK OF

Cent

Miton, Pope, Thompson, A-  
kenfield Armstrong and Green, in handsome  
pocketvolumes, ornamented with copper-  
plates, and gilt backs, price per volume 100

Transactions of the Society for the promo-  
tion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures,  
instituted in the state of New York, 8vo. 225

The Law of Executors and Administra-  
tors, by Samuel Toiler, Esq. of Lincoln's  
Inn, Barrister at Law. 250

Dr. Laune's Plea for Non Conformists. 75

Toplady on Predilection. 75

Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest. 100

The Pious Christian, by Bishop Hay. 100

Observations on the Medical and Do-  
mestic management of the consumption, on  
the power of Digitalis Purpurea, and on  
the cure of Scrophula, by Thomas Bed-  
does, M. D. 106 s

Carey's American Monitor, 62 s

Blair's Lectures 2 vol. octavo, 400

Immortal Mentor, 100

Harrison's Grammar, 25

Moore's Strictures, on Female Education, 100

Jackson's Bookkeeping 150

Reve's devout Exercise of the Heart. 62 s

Stubbs's Military Discipline, 500 s

A variety of Childrens Books, ornamented with  
Copper Plates. A large supply of superfine vel-  
lum paper, common writing paper, quills, wa-  
fers, &c. &c.

Nov. 7.

## JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,

Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,

Burgundy in Bottles,

Sherry in qr. Casks,

Cogniac Brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy, very old,

Whiskey,

Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,

Imperial, } **TEAS**  
Hyson, } of the latest Impor-  
Young Hyson, } tation.  
Hyson Skin, }

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,

Allspice, Black Pepper,

Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,

Soda by the box,

British Sail Canvas,

Refined Cork, first quality,

German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburges,

Coarse Hats in cases,

Juniper Berries in bags,

Stone Ware,

15 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in  
pound papers sealed,

1 Large Scale Beam with Box Ends,  
And Scales complete of a superior quality.

A few bags of first quality GREEN

COFFEE.

Nov. 8.

## TO LET,

A two story FRAME HOUSE on King, be-  
tween Pitt and St. Asaph streets, in a good situ-  
ation for a retail store. — ALSO, a one story  
HOUSE on St. Asaph, between King and Prince  
streets, and a STORE on King, at the corner  
of Royal street. For terms apply to

Adam Lynn.

Who has just received,

A case of GUNS, and a few pair of  
gilt farm pier LOOKING GLASSES, DRESS-  
ING GLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Aug 24.

## JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE

King near Washington street,  
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York  
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of  
Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Pekoe, Padra,  
Pouchong and  
Com'n Souchong

## TEAS

Of the latest Impor-  
tation and parti-  
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,  
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,  
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,  
Choice old Madeira,  
Particular Teneriffe,  
Sherry,  
Brussels,  
Lisbon,  
Malaga and  
Port

## WINES.

Claret in small cases,  
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua,  
St. Croix, and  
St. Kitts

## RUM.

Best Holland Gin,  
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Sallad Oil,  
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-  
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,

Cayenne and black Pepper,

Alspice, race and ground Ginger,

Fig Blue and Poland Starch,

Dixon's Mustard,

Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Spanish Segars,

Pearl Barley and Rice,

Shot assorted,

F and F F Gunpowder,

Gun and Pistols Flints,

Single and double Battle do. in papers and  
cansisters,

White and brown Soap,

Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid  
himself out for the supplying of private families  
and in consequence thereof taken every pains  
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters  
himself from their superior quality, and the low  
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-  
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please  
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

## FALL GOODS.

**JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED.

By the ship United States, from Liverpool,

## FALL GOODS,

which will be sold on moderate terms.

Oct. 2.

## BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun

HAS FOR SALE,

At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

Eleven bales of

## CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,

consisting of

Emmerties—Coffahs—Sannahs—Baf-  
tahs and Chintz.

600 pieces Nankeens,

100 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Mens' coarse and fine Shoes,

Womens' Morocco and Leather do.

Girls and Boys' do. do.

Red Seal Leather, Upper Leather,

Bags of Black Pepper,

2 sacks of Sago,

3 chests fresh Hyson Tea,

2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

2 pipes American Gin,

3 tierces Whiskey,

1 case Wool Hats,

34 bls. No. 1 Beef, and a few  
Coils of Cordage.

Oct. 2.

## A Fresh Supply of FRUIT.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has this day received a quantity of the following  
articles, viz.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Tamarinds,  
&c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on moderate terms for  
cash.

On hand, as usual, a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

John A. Burford.

N. B. A quantity of excellent VI-  
NEGAR for sale. J. A. B.

Nov. 20.



## The SHIP UNITED STATES

is now in readiness to re-  
ceive freight for LIVERPOOL,  
and will sail about 15th Novem-  
ber. For freight or passage, please apply to the  
Master on board at Lawraon & Smoot's wharf,  
or to,

Ricketts, Newton, & Co.

October 20

For BOSTON,



## The fast sailing copper bottomed Brig HARMONY,

ROBERT HALL

Master,

lying at Lawraons and Smoot's  
wharf, and will sail in a few days. For freight or  
passage apply d

Lawraon & Fowle.

Who have now landing from said  
said brig and for sale,

30 boxes mould and dipt Candles,

20 do. brown Soap,

6 hhds. retaling Molasses,

A few hhds. New England Rum.

## IN STORE,

Beef, Pork; Young Hyson Tea,  
300 wt. of twine, suitable for wrapping.

They daily expect a complete assortment of  
Russia GOODS.

## For Sale.

## BILLS ON BOSTON,

Apply as above.

October 24.

d

## For Freight or Charter.



## The Sloop

COLUMBIA,

burthened about 650 barrels, a staunch  
fast sailing vessel and in complete order for sea,  
Apply to captain Gardner on board, or to,

JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 25.

For Freight or Charter, to Europe  
or the West Indies,



## The Brig COMMERCE,

JOHN HARPER,

Master,

now ready to take in a cargo, Apply to  
M'Clellan & Winterberry.

Nov. 14.

## JOHN G. LADD.

Has for sale at his Ware House, Princ  
Street wharf.

15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

3 do. Loaf do.

20 puncheons of Jamaica, and Kitt's Rum

30 hhds. New England do.

20 pipes Holland Gin

5 do. Country Gin.

10 Quarter casks Sherry Wine,

40 hhds. No. 2, Boston Beef,

40 Tierces Rice,

6 Boxes Tumblers assorted,

2 Hhds. Wine Glasses,

2 Sets of best English Glais ware,

10 Cases containing complete Dining sets of  
China,

10 Boxes Tea Table sets,

1 Case Bandanna handkerchiefs,

12 Bales India Goods,

1000 Pieces Nankeen,

100 Pieces brown and white Russia Sheeting

150 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 do. Ravens, do.

3 Bales Russia Diapers,

1 Case Platillas Royals,

A few Russian feather Beds, with Bolsters and  
Pillows,

2 Tons of Cordage assorted,

2 Barrels Glauber's Salts,

Small Anchors and a few tons Bar Iron,

An assortment of Men and Women's shoes,

25 Boxes Playing Cards, and Cotton, and  
Wool Cards,

Coarse Salt; Cheese; Seal Leather; Choco-  
late; Cinamon; Nutmegs,

A few Boxes fresh Tea,

20 hhds Cyder Vinegar.

Dearbon's truly just Patent Balance of all  
sizes.

Nov. 1.

## Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to

James Patton.

d

Cash given for Rags.



## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant assortment of  
**GOODS,**  
suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Best London Superfine<br>and second Cloths,<br>Cassimeres, frizes,<br>Coatings, Bearskins,<br>Plains, Surges & Flan-<br>nels,<br>Mole Skin, Toilettet,<br>Swanstown, and Mar-<br>seils,<br>Velvet, Constitution,<br>Hunting, and Genoa,<br>Cords,<br>2 & 3 Irish Linen,<br>Shirting Cotton, long<br>Lawn,<br>Estapaloos, Britannias<br>White, and Brown,<br>Plattillas,<br>Creas, Dowlas, Tick-<br>lenburgs,<br>Osanburgs and Hes-<br>sians,<br>Worked, Cotton, &<br>Silk Hosiery,<br>Rofe, and Duffell<br>Blankets,<br>Chintz's, Calicoes, &<br>Colored Cambrics,<br>do. do. Furniture,<br>Ladies Patent Cloth | Linen, & Cotton Cam-<br>bric,<br>Cambric, Jaconett, Mull<br>Mull, & Book Mullin,<br>do. Tamboured, and<br>Sprigged,<br>Lace Cambrics,<br>Harnished and Flushed<br>Shawls,<br>Camels Hair, do.<br>India Book Mullin,<br>Handkerchiefs,<br>Black Laces, Veils,<br>Edgings,<br>Laces, Imperial, and Pic-<br>nic Mitts,<br>Extra Long Silk & Wash<br>Leather Gloves,<br>Italian Plaid Silks, Cam-<br>bray, do.<br>Masking & Sewing Silk,<br>Silk Cords, and Taffels,<br>Ostrich Feathers,<br>Artificial Flowers, and<br>Ribbons,<br>Tambouring Cotton,<br>Fringed & Plain, Cotton<br>Counterpins,<br>Baitas, Emerites, Gun-<br>naha; &c. |
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Also—By wholesale.

2 Cafes Chintzes and Calicoes  
At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13. dif.

## TUNIS CRAVEN

Has for Sale

Fifty firkins best quality, Philadelphia inspected  
**BUTTER.**

Nov. 13. dif.

**Valuable Lands, and Mill Seat for Sale.**

In pursuance of a Decree of Fairfax County Court, passed at their last session; I will positively sell on the premises, on Thursday, the 20th of Dec. next, at 12 o'clock for the purposes in the said decree mentioned. The tract of land, on which the mill of James and Daniel Douglass lately stood in Fairfax county, near the mouth of Difficult Creek, together with what remains of the said mill. It contains 120 acres by survey. The seat has always been considered as a valuable one; it is about one mile below the Great Falls, and not more than half a mile from the Potomac. The stream is large and constant affording a good supply of water at all seasons. The improvements which still remain are a good dwelling house, kitchen and coopers shop, and there are also several lots well improved and in a high state of cultivation. One third of the amount of the purchase must be paid in hand, one third in twelve and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, and on the completion of the last payment a title will be made to the premises under the decree above mentioned.

John Potts, Commissioner.

Oct. 25. eogt 1awt12D eodf

The printer of the Washington Federalist at Washington, and Frederick Town Herald, at Frederick Town Maryland, are requested to publish the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## Shutz's Circulating Library,

FAIRFAX STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

(Price 12½ Cents)

A New Catalogue of the Circulating Library, comprising History; Voyages; Travels; Lives; Novels; Romances; Adventures; Plays, &c. including a variety of publications not inserted in the former Catalogue, and lately added to the collection.

Terms of subscription as usual. Non-Subscribers on depositing the value of a set of books may be accommodated at the rate of six cents for each duodecimo volume, and 12½ cents for each octavo or larger volume, subject to the rules of the Library.

C. A. SHUTZ.

Nov. 14. 1aw31t.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that an act may be passed, authorizing the subscriber to lay out a Town on his own lands, adjoining the Court House of Fairfax County, agreeably to a plat thereof to be laid before the said Assembly, to include twenty acres of land, or such quantity, more or less, as shall be thought proper—to include the width of a street, on part of the four acres donated by the subscriber to the county.

Richard Ratcliffe.

Sept. 15. 1aw2in

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

From the New York Evening Post.

(Continued.)

**President's Message.**—The next thing that occurs in the Message is a charge against our merchants, that in carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of St. Domingo, they have waged "a private war," independent of the authority of their country." Before we make any remarks on this very extraordinary clause, we shall present our readers with the following extract from a well written performance on the question of the St. Domingo trade, which appeared some little time since in the Gazette of the United States, in answer to a correspondent in this paper, who had taken the opposite side. It should however be understood that we mean to be considered for the present as not having adopted one opinion in preference to the other; it not being very material as to the view we propose to take, which of these two writers is correct.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

When our merchants are engaged in commerce, defensible on the grounds of natural and conventional law, on principles of humanity and justice, and on calculation, of public & private interest, it will not be reproachful to attempt their vindication. Such I conceive to be the commerce now carrying on between this country and the island of St. Domingo. On this topic my sentiments are in diametrical opposition to those expressed in an eloquent and fervid production in your paper of the 30th ult. taken from the New York Evening post, and are submitted to public consideration.

The first and most essential point of inquiry, on this subject, is, what is the situation of St. Domingo; and how is that island to be considered under the laws of nations? In latter days the task is arduous for the most sophisticated or ingenious to draw the distinction at the threshold, between revolution and rebellion. The issue often decides and gives both character and name. Success stamps as revolution, what without it would be rebellion; and subjugation marks as rebellion what better fortune would have made a revolution. For the interests of humanity, and to prevent the exercise of savage and ferocious passions, the civilized world however agree, that in civil controversies, the parties shall be considered as two independent litigants, and each intitled to the rights of war. A neutral nation shall not undertake to decide, that the opposers of the governors is in the pursuit of right, and that his master is tyrant whose shackles should be broken—nor that the master claims but a legal authority and that his subject's restlessness should be curbed and restrained.

This is the general consideration of the subject, and for authority I refer to that approved writer on the Laws of Nations, Vattel, book 3. ch. 18 §292, &c. My author observes, "When a party is formed in a state, who no longer obey the sovereign, and are possessed of sufficient strength to oppose him—or when in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms—this is called a civil war. Some writers confine this term to a just insurrection of the subjects against their sovereign, to distinguish this lawful resistance from rebellion, which is an open and unjust resistance. But what application will they give to a war which arises in a republic torn by two factions—or in a monarchy between two competitors for the crown? Custom appropriates the term of "civil war," to every war between the members of one and the same political society. If it be between part of the citizens on the one side, and the sovereign with those who continue in obedience to him on the other, provided the malcontents have any reason for taking up arms, nothing farther is required to entitle such a disturbance to the name of civil war, & not that of rebellion. This latter term is applied only to such an insurrection against lawful authority, as is void of all appearance of justice. The sovereign indeed never fails to bestow the appellation of rebels on all such of his subjects as openly resist him but when the latter have acquired sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and to oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term "civil war."

He farther says, "A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect: it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. These two parties, therefore must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate

bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the state & resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides who shall judge them? who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. They stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations, who engage in a contest, & being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms."

Vattel then lays it down, with a precision that cannot be misunderstood, that the common laws of war ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. And proceeds to a position, bearing immediately on the present case, "that it belongs not to foreign nations to judge between the citizens whom discord has roused to arms, nor between the prince and his subjects; both parties are equally foreigners to them, and independent of their authority."

On these principles of the law of nations the American and French revolutions are great and illustrious commentaries. The application of the principles to those two cases has been often made and was never disputed.

If these positions are well laid down, then they are to be applied to the following state of things in St. Domingo. The island was a colony of France, composed of a white and black population. The blacks were the slaves of the whites. An insurrection took place, and after some contest, attended with atrocious circumstances, the blacks were declared by the government of France to be free. They are then a part of the community. Another insurrection takes place, and this colony attempt a separation from the government, and aims at independence. The government attempt to subdue them, and the colony acquires such strength, that the sovereign is obliged to carry on war against it. He then, according to Vattel, is bound to observe the laws of war; they are two independent parties, and there is no power on earth to judge between them. St. Domingo is no longer a province of France. The French laws have there no longer a prevalence or a binding force. The trade of the island is governed by the laws of its own government, and the code of France has no more influence or efficacy there than the laws of Corsica. Thus, I conceive it to be plain that St. Domingo is to be considered under the law of nations.

If then, in the view of the whole world, St. Domingo is to be regarded, not as a province or colony of France, but as an independent state, what is to restrain the freedom of trade with her people? Is it not an acknowledged principle, that every nation, every independent state, has a right to carry on commerce with whatsoever nation seeks the connexion? Is it not clear, that every such state is the sole judge of the propriety, and the sole mistress of the regulation of commerce, on her part? A state of war may produce other rights in another nation. But those rights do not take away or destroy the rights of a neutral trading with one of the belligerents. They may subject the property involved in the exercise of those rights to danger, but the rights may be exercised without violation of the law of nations. To elucidate this point and apply it. France and St. Domingo are two independent parties engaged in a war. The United States are neutral to both. The citizens of the United States have an indisputable right to carry on commerce with either of the belligerents. The property engaged in the commerce is exposed to condemnation, if the property be contraband of war, if there be a breach of an existing blockade, or if there be a denial of the right of search. But this is the mere risk of the individual engaged in the trade, & the trade itself is free and open, subject to those risks. The government is not to be considered as interfering between the belligerents by this commerce of its individuals; the commerce itself should not be restrained by the neutral government unless for political reasons of its own; and the failure of that government to restrain such commerce, was never considered as a departure from strict neutrality.

From these observations, I think it evident, on general grounds, that our citizens are not engaged in an unlawful trade with the Island of St. Domingo, and that our government has no call upon it, on the principles of good faith and neutral law, to interfere with this trade.

I propose now to make some animadversion on the publications from the New York Evening Post, to which I have before referred. The conclusions, which the author draws against the trade with St. Domingo, are from premises by no means admitted, but which I trust are disproved. He considers that island as a province or

colony of France, in a state of rebellion. For the reasons already adduced, it appears to me, that no power on earth but France can so consider it; and that, even by France itself, it must be regarded, agreeably to the laws of nations, as entitled in the existing war, to all the rights of an independent warring state. It might be before have been observed, that the case of a colony marks most strikingly the difference between a rebellion and a separation of a part of the community from the rest.

There is a difference always and easily discernable between a rebellion attacking the sovereignty and aiming at the subversion of government itself, and a revolt or withdrawing of a section of the nation or a colony, from union with the other members composing the body politic. It was thought unnecessary to mark the distinction in the case before us. This case, however is likened to that of La Vendee, which if the government opposed by the Vendeeans was a rightful one, was an insurrection & rebellion in the very heart of the nation, aiming at the life of the government, where there was no possibility of regarding two independent parties as existing, and in controversy. The object was express and clear, not to withdraw from, but to annihilate the government. Besides, this writer himself says, what I have laid down as all important in this discussion, that "one nation has no right to judge another;" he applies it to the conduct of France towards her slaves; I apply it, and ever that it must be applied by all the world, to France and to St. Domingo as two distinct and independent nations. So they present themselves to the world, and so they must be received. So they are in fact; and no nation on earth has the right to assume the office of a superior and to judge them.

To make his case still stronger, the writer departs from the consideration of France-controverting with St. Domingo as a rebel province, and regards the conflict as being between a master and his revolted slaves. France herself could not have the hardihood to give this aspect to the matter. She came into solemn compact crowning with success the insurrection of the slaves; and from that compact she cannot depart. Her faith was pledged and their freedom secured. The rustic writers on the law of nations declare that a promise or engagement to revolted slaves must be kept. If the blacks of St. Domingo are slaves, who are their masters, and in whom is the lawful property? Do they not present to us less the appearance of slaves, than any portion of men within the limits of the wide spread dominion and amazing territory gained by the rapacity of the Corsican? On this point and in this discussion, appeals, in all the labour of language and energy of eloquence, to our humanity and interest might be spared. The question is a question of right, and should be discussed on plain and argumentative ground.

On another point, there is fallacy in the observations of the writer referred to. He confounds the enterprise of individuals in trade with a national act; and regards the commerce carried on by the merchant, as an interference on the part of the government. The government of France interfered in the controversy between Great Britain and her colonies, in a most unequivocal manner. This was a good ground of war; for it was taking part directly with the open enemies of Britain. But it was never considered, in that controversy, that an individual of France before she became involved in the war had not the perfect freedom of a neutral, to trade with either of the belligerents, with either England or the United States. This is the right, which I contend for on the part of our merchants; and I am free to grant at once that the government of the United States might by an interference between the conflicting parties, depart from the neutrality it is bound to observe, and give good cause for a declaration of war. But let the true difference between the cases be recognized? give to trade the freedom secured to it by the law of nations, and let the government be influenced by that faith, which both policy and justice present. On this point, and in the same confused consideration of the subject, the profound system of neutrality declared and observed between Britain and France, in the administration of our venerated Washington, is placed as a beacon to guide us on our way. God grant the wisdom to our rulers, to take their light from this glorious luminary; may they have like sagacity to discern, and like manhood to maintain, both national and private right. But in the case referred to the public faith was honorably preserved, and the private right now contended for was not questioned, at all.

To bring this case more directly home to our feelings, the writer in the Evening Post transfers us to the other side of the

Atlantic, and France. With high and chivalric dignity, he conducts in that three modes of spirited war; the wishments on a third to remove rect in our view justice do not g been no national no cause of war can be a ground maining altere clearly without neutral carrying to a belligerent port, or denying property to con no crime, which by punishment been loosely sai crews taken and and who are m ferred to, as in may be lawfu There is not a supposition. found a feature if General Fern should hang on under such a p the tamest of would not sit dispensation.

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Atlantic, and places us in the situation of France. With brilliant enthusiasm and high and chivalrous notions of honor and dignity, he enquires what would be our conduct in that situation. The choice of three modes of action is presented to the high spirited and dignified soul. "The first to declare war; the second to inflict capital punishments on those taken in the fact; the third to remonstrate." If we have been correct in our view of the subject, law and justice do not give the choice. There has been no national interference, and of course no cause of war; no national injury that can be a ground of remonstrance. The remaining alternative also appears to be clearly without the bounds of justice. The neutral carrying goods contraband of war to a belligerent, or entering a blockaded port, or denying search, may subject his property to condemnation, but he commits no crime, which can be rightfully followed by punishment of his person. It has often been loosely said in conversation, that our crews taken and carried into Guadeloupe, and who are mentioned by the writer referred to, as in danger of being hanged, may be lawfully convicted of piracy: There is not a shadow of principle for the supposition. In their conduct cannot be found a feature of the crime of piracy. And if General Ferrand, or any other general, should hang one individual of our citizens, under such a pretext, I trust in God, that the faintest of all earthly governments would not sit down quietly under such a dispensation. In the further discussion of the subject the writer on whom we comment, has offered considerations of public policy and private feeling against the trade to St. Domingo. He has rent asunder the veil which covers a dark and dismal subject, and I would fain avoid the temerity of following in his inconsiderate steps. (To be continued.)

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

#### To the ALEXANDRIANS.

The very deranged state of our militia at this time, being such as must engage the sollicitude of the citizens of Alexandria; it is with due consideration suggested to those who are of opinion, that this disorganization proceeds from the

General Varnum presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cambridge near Boston, praying for the establishment of a port of delivery at that town; it was accompanied by a recommendation from Benjamin Nichols collector at the port of Boston.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Samuel Carson, an alien, praying Congress to pass a law to enable him and his heirs to hold a real estate, he has purchased in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchell called the attention of the House to a subject he considered of importance to the literary institutions of the United States. Understanding that an application was about to be made to Congress from the college of Princeton for an abatement of the bonded duties due on a recent importation of books and philosophical apparatus, imported for the use of that seminary, he undertook to foretell the fate of the application. The committee would probably report as had been usual—that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted. True, gentlemen felt it a painful task to report negatively, but such had ever been the case. Yet he would advocate a relaxation of that principle: he had himself when applied to on such occasions replied that the United States wanted revenue and of course must seek it from the imports as well of literary institutions as of private individuals; but this reason has now less weight than heretofore. Laying out of the question all that relates to the importance of education, especially in a republican government like that of the United States, he would only remark that the President's message shewed that such was the flourishing state of our affairs generally, particularly of our revenue, that we might now dispense with the collection of duties on these importations. He hereupon moved that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from impost all such books and philosophical apparatus as shall be imported on account of colleges and universities for the benefit of those learned institutions, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The motion passed in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house agreed to the resolution requesting the President to make to Capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid two months pay, as an honorable testimonial of the sense which Congress entertain of their services in destroying the Tripoline frigate of 44 guns in the harbour of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late U. S. frigate Philadelphia," on motion of Mr. R. Griswold, were struck out.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by one fifth of the members present, and were Yeas 105, Nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford. Ordered to be enrolled. It was afterwards brought in and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report of the committee on the subject of chaplains was agreed to with an amendment; and the Speaker alone has the power to allow chaplains to preach in the chamber of the House of Representatives.

The petition of Ann Elliot, presented last session was referred to the committee of claims.

The act of the state of Tennessee, ratifying the act of N. Carolina, enabling the former state to perfect their title to certain lands, reserved by the cession act, was referred to the committee appointed on the 15th instant.

Mr. Stanford moved to discharge the committee of claims, as some embarrassment had arisen in the appointment of their chairman.

A desultory conversation arose on this subject, which terminated in a motion made by Mr. Dawson, directing that the chairman of a committee, shall be in future appointed by a plurality of votes of the members constituting the committee in cases where the chairman has been excused by the house from serving, or shall be absent.

Ordered to lie on the table as a matter of course, is being intended to vary one of the rules of the house.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the 1st October.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

The following excellent specimen of poetry is from the pen of the Rev. Henry Moore, of Liskeard, in Cornwall, England.—An author, who was doomed to pass a long life in obscurity; and when accident was on the point of producing his merits to the world, death intercepted his just hopes of literary fame, and offered a "dull cold ear" to the plaudit which was soon to ensue. (Repertory.)

#### O D E,

Occasioned by the Atheistical Tenets publicly avowed in France.

"Is there a God?" the Sceptic cries,  
Profanely daring, and absurdly wise.  
Ask the loud thunder! Ask the lightning's glare!  
When Terror riding on his fiery car,  
Flashing thro' the blue profound,  
Shakes the vaulted heavens around:

Or ask the troubled Deep,  
When o'er the surge the dire tornadoes sweep,  
Bid the vast surface into mountains rise,  
And wild confusion mingle waves and skies:  
While the poor Pilot, pale with dread,  
Sees ghastly Death hang foaming o'er his head;  
Trembling he'll tell, what awful pow'r prebides,  
To sink, or swell to rage her hoarse re sounding  
tides.

Ask of the skies, who form'd their shining frame;  
Who rang'd the starry regions in array?  
Who through the void elanc'd the comet's flame,  
And from its golden fountain pour'd the day?  
Who bends the concave of the firmament bow?  
Who gives the rising morn its rosy glow;  
In ten fold darkness now involves the sphere;  
While thick terrific through the dreadful night

Rav'ning Death, and pale affright,  
And shake the throbbing heart with frantic fear?

Are proofs of power too weak? B. hold around  
Bounty profuse, and Love, that knows no bound!  
For thee, ungrateful Man! his favorite care,  
He shed a thousand charms on nature's face,  
All sweetly blended; the sublime the fair;  
Order divine, and soul-enchanting grace,  
Cloth'd the gay pastures with enlivening green,  
Arch'd the embow'ring shades the sylvan scene;  
Swell'd the high mountain with majestic pride,  
Sop'd the deep vale, and down its winding side  
Bod many a fresh rill flow; that murmuring strays  
Moft musical in many a waving maze.

For thee his vernal zephyrs play,  
And in rich colours blooms the flow'ry May;  
For thee his handmaid Nature shows around  
Her ample stores, and loads the gladden'd ground;  
For thee his Moons their silver beams unfold,  
And suns with regal grandeur blaze in gold.

Yet man, with reason blind, perverse of will,  
Caprice his guide, and lust his law,  
Still prone to interdicted ill,  
Nor love can melt, nor power can awe.

Of Heaven's unnumber'd bounties while possess  
The goodness he blasphemes, that makes him blest;  
Weak reptile! dares with impious pride  
Oppose the Omnipotent's command,  
Nor suffers his uplifted hand  
To lay the vengeful bolt aside.

Infatiate famine, flame cry'd war,  
Foul disease's ghastly train,  
And pining grief, and agonizing pain,  
Outrageous phrenzy, swollen ey'd despair,  
Whose hand determin'd grasps the dart  
To drive it to her heart.

Pale cheek'd anxiety, that knows no rest,  
And fell remorse, with feaky tressels crown'd,  
With all her thousand fiends of horror round,  
That pierce with guilty pangs the secret breast  
And that dread voice, that dogs the godless  
crew,

Which silent long, at length with awful rod,  
Like thunder pealing through the thudd'ring  
foul,

Compels it to believe, and tremble too,  
All at his footstool wait his dread command,  
Grim visag'd vengeance heads the grizzly band.

Arm'd with her iron rod,  
With all the flames and thunders of her God,  
Her host of martial'd ills she leads below,  
And deals around variety of woe.

Hail, greatest! wisest! best!  
While peal thy thunders, and thy lightning  
glow,

Let the bold tremble, and the haughty bow,  
And chilling terrors chill the tyrants' brow!  
But blest the pious, gentle, generous race,  
On whom, impress on many a lovely line,  
The beamings of thy beauty shine,

With full reflected grace:

Their's is heart cheering hope, of eye serene,  
Mild as some smiling angel's placid mien;  
Their's is strong pion'd faith, that dares the  
sky;

Their's peace ethereal, ever calm, and even;  
Their's the rap Seraph's foil entrancing joy;  
Their's the fair dawning of the day of heaven.

To them the flaming bolts no terrors bear,  
While in their dread Almighty king they view  
The tender father too;  
Joy in thy love, and trust thy faithful care.

Thus, some bright cherub stands before thy Shrine,  
Fearless, his Maker's awful form surveys,  
Securely sees his dreadful glories shine,  
And in his lightning's living flashes plays.

#### Public Sale.

On Friday next will be sold at the Vendue Store  
One Trunk of Dimities, and one  
Trunk of Chintz and Calicoes.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 22.

For Freight or Charter.



#### The Brigantine K A T Y,

of Boston (a staunch good vessel and 1 ft taller, Daniel Corvile master, burthen about 1100 barrels—apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

WHO HAS RECEIVED,

Per said brig and for sale cheap,  
10 pipes 2d proof French Brandy,  
3 do. London Particular Madeira Wine,  
2 do. Vidonier,  
3 Casks of Linseed Oil,  
2000 pair Men, and Boys stout and neat  
Shoes,  
35 boxes Candles, and Soap.  
Nov. 22.

#### TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Baltimore.

One case ladies Plush Bonnets of the  
LATEST FASHION  
Completely Trimmed—of the latest im-  
portation from London.

Nov. 21.

35000 White Oak Barrel staves,  
For Sale.

Wm. J. Hall,

Merchant's Wharf.

Nov. 22

#### Notice.

HAVING made an assignment of my debts and effects in trust, unto Samuel Craig, Thomas Preston and Clement Green, for the benefit of my creditors. Those persons concerned are requested to exhibit their claims to said assignees; and those indebted are desired to make payment unto the said assignees, or either of them, in order for speedy settlement.

PHILIP WANTON.

Nov. 22.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEING appointed by the last will and testament of John S. Scott, as his Executor, hereby calls on persons having claims against the estate of the said John S. Scott, to exhibit them legally to him in the town of Bladenburgh or to James S. Scott, in the Town of Alexandria, on or before the 1st day of March next, otherwise they may be excluded from any dividend of said estate, & all persons indebted to the estate of the said John S. Scott, are called on to make payment to James S. Scott, with whom the subscriber has lodged the accounts for collection.

RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Ex'r.

Nov. 30.

1861

#### For Sale,

#### A BARGAIN,

THAT most pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Henderson, Jun. There is on the premises, an excellent garden, a new stable, in short every convenience for the residence of a genteel family. For terms apply to the subscriber or the present proprietor Mr. James Ross, of Fredericksburg.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

eo.

#### Found this Morning,

A BUNCH of KEYS. The owner may have them on application to the printer and paying the cost of this advertisement.

Nov. 22.

st.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—town.

WHEREAS, Levin Watson, hath by his petition in writing applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria County, at the suit of Richard F. Burke and others, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others, against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal or mixed. Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Levin Watson, that on Friday the 29th of this month, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Levin Watson, and a Trustee appointed agreeable to the said Act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this 19th day of November 1864.

G. Deneale, c. c.

d3t.

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.



## Washington Tontine.

GEORGE TOWN, 6th October, 1804.

A NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS in the city of Washington, with views to convert their property into immediate money, have formed the following PLAN OF A TONTINE; and have appointed the subscriber their agent for carrying the same into execution.

A list of the lots embarked in this enterprise precedes the plan of the institution. Plans of the city, on which these lots will be designated, will be lodged at the several taverns in Washington and George Town, for public inspection; and books will be opened in the city for receiving subscriptions of shares, on the first day of December, ensuing. Should books be opened elsewhere, due notice will be given thereof. Payment must be made for the shares at the time of subscribing, but if contrary to reasonable expectation, a sufficient number of shares should not be subscribed for the execution of the scheme, the money shall be faithfully returned to the subscribers, and without any unnecessary delay.

The constitution of the Tontine is too plain to need explanatory remarks. The basis of the institution being a rising property, rated on a very low scale, the advantages must be greater than could result from a mere moneyed institution. It seems indeed more than probable, that each stockholder will surmount the dissolution of the company, will find the value of his stock augmented twenty fold, or more. If any think that this favors of extravagance, let them advert to the increased value of unimproved property in any of our large towns during the last 20 years. Let them compare with the prices of the Tontine lots, those of the most indifferent property in any of those towns now. It will not be contended that any town in the United States had, 20 years ago, fair prospects of rapid increase, than Washington has at this day. The fact will not be disputed, that the Tontine lots are generally amongst the most valuable in Washington.

The feat of government for such a country as the United States, cannot long remain an inconceivable thing. But Washington has an advantage more important than even this. It is the nearest sea port to that country which may be justly denominated the granary of America.

A plan of this kind formed 20 years ago on the basis of unimproved property in Baltimore or even in George Town, would have yielded to the surviving adventurers of this day, a profit of forty if not an hundred fold.

In May, 1800, Washington contained 3,200 inhabitants—in May, 1803, 4,350. The number now exceeds 5000. In the same ratio of progressive increase, the population in 1807, will be 6,600; in 1810, 8,800; in 1813, 11,800; in 1816, 15,800; in 1819, 21,000; in 1822, 28,000; and in 1825, 33,000. Men of sense, who examine the situation of the Tontine lots, will perceive that the whole of them must be in demand for improvement before the population rises to 20,000. From the time, happen when it will, that our commerce shall principally depend upon our own productions, and our own consumption, the increase of the city will be infinitely more rapid. The resources of the country attached to it by nature, are now equal to the maintenance of 60,000 souls in the city. These resources, diverted at this time into many different channels, will be confined almost exclusively to Washington, when Europe shall be at peace, and each maritime nation can carry for itself.

The usual mode of selling lots in our large towns is by the front foot; in Washington the mode is by the square foot. At the highest price in this plan, a lot of 25 feet by 120 will be 240 dollars; the lowest price 60 dollars; in squares where there are alleys, a trifle more.

The whole property leased out at 31. per front foot, would pay more than 6 per cent. interest on the capital.

BEN: STODDERT.

The following lots in the city of Washington are those engaged in the Washington Tontine.

Lots number 1 2 in sq. 47, lots 1 6 in 48, lots 6 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 in 67, lots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 68, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 in 617, at 1/2 cents per square foot.

Lots 6 19 in 70, lots 15 19 in 85, lots 1 2 22 in 307, lots 3 4 5 15 in 247, lots 3 19 20 21 in 263, lots 6 9 10 11 in 264, lots 1 2 21 in 231, lots 2 7 9 20 12 13 14 in 317, lots 1 2 8 11 in 318, lots 1 2 7 8 in 319, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 in 343, lots 3 4 5 7 in 344, lots 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 374, lots 1 4 6 8 9 12 in 403, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 404, lot 14 in 505, lots 7 10 11 in 427, lots 2 3 4 5 6 in 428, lots 4 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 453, lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 in 464, lots 11 13 22 in 455, 3 6 8 in 518, lots 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 37 38 39 40 43 44 in 569, lot 2 in 629, lot 8 in 631, lots 1 2 3 4 5, 11 15 in 374, lot 1 8 in 821, at 1/2 cents per square foot.

Lots 1 10 11 12 13 in 198, lot 1 8 in 184, lots 1 2 4 5 6 13 in 286, lots 11 13 in 288, lots 16 19 in 289, lots 6 8 in 320, lot 1 in 409, lot 1 in 455, lots 19 23 in 456, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 529, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 534, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 536, whole sq. 567, lots 1 2 3 4 5 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 568, lot 6 in 570, lots 5 6 in 580, lots 2 3 4 5 6 in 734, lot 13 in 799, lot 1 in 847, lot 4 in 902, lots 16 18 20 in 978, lot 1 in 994, lots 25 26 27 in 1009, lots 29 30 in 1048, at 4 cents per square foot.

Lots 20 21 in 112, lot 6 in 346, lot 6 in 499, lot 23 in 377, lots 28 29 in 490, lots 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14, at 5 cents per square foot.

Lots 115 168 in 253, lots 76 lot in 4 in 255, 256, lot 7 in 253, lot 2 in 294, lot 6 in 322, lot 12 in 378, lots 2 4 14 15 31 33 in 24, lots 1 2 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 25 26 27 28 in 36, lots 3 4 in 223, lot 2 in 226, lots 2 3 4 in 456, lots 1 16 in 457, lots 5 6 12 13 14 17 21 in 490, lots 1 8 9 10 11 12 in 533, at 6 cents per square foot.

Lot 2 in 223, lot 1 in 226, lot 11 in 254, lots 8 9 10 11 12 in 252, lot 1 in 257, lots 10 11 in 291, lot 1 in 378, lot 1 in 431, at 7 cents per square foot.

Lots 21 23 24 in square 5, lots 7 8 in square 8, half of square 3, lots 3 12 13 14 15 16 in 17, lots 4 5 6 7 8 in 20, lots 1 2 25 26 in 33, lot 4 in 32, lots 1 2 3 in 29, lots 1 2 6 in 30, lots 1 2 8 in 40, 14 15 in 31, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 37, lots 3 4 5 14 15 16 in 44, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 42, lots 2 3 4 5 in 43, lots 2 3 6 7 8 in 44, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 55, lots 3 4 6 7 8 in 54, lots 1 2 5 6 7 12 in 56, lots 5 6 in 57, lot 4 in 59, lot 1 in 60, lots 4 5 7 in 61, lots 5 7 8 9 10 in 62, lots 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 in 79, lots 14 15 16 28 in 78, 13 14 15 16 in 79, lots 3 4 in 80, lots 1 2 21 in 81, lots 6 7 in 84, lots 14 15 20 in 86, lots 3 4 5 in 87, east of 87, lots 10 11 15 in 88, lot 13 in 89, east of 88, lots 7 8 9 15 19 in 102, lots 3 4 in 103, lot 1 in 104, lots 1 5 6 in 120, fourth of 104, lot 3 in 105, lot 6 in 119, lots 6 7 in 120, lots 1 10 in 122, lots 3 7 in 124, whole square 225, whole sq. north of 128, lots 19 20 in 141, lots 1 7 15 in 142, lot 6 in 144, lots 2 03 in 167, lots 3 4 5 in 170, lots 15 22 23 in 172, 21 2 in 202, lots 2 3 4 in 251, lot 6 in 254, lot 4 in 292 and lot 1 in 459—at 8 cents per square foot.

| Amounting in the whole to   |      |         |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|
| 288,354 square feet 2 cents | 5767 |         |
| 845,330                     | 3    | 25,359  |
| 744,625                     | 4    | 29,785  |
| 83,098                      | 5    | 4,159   |
| 343,264                     | 6    | 20,631  |
| 102,560                     | 7    | 7,174   |
| 1,402,141                   | 8    | 112,171 |
| 3,810,873                   |      | 205,991 |

say 205,000 dollars.  
Upwards of 1200 lots, equal to 25 feet by 120.

## WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Article 1. The capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warranty, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morrell, Esqs. of the District of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

ART. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate: And any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

ART. 3. Upon the death of any person, with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

ART. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendence and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the City of Washington, on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Nels, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them, and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendence of at least two of the Directors for the year preceeding: at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers, published in the city of Washington.

ART. 5. The Directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of more than one sixth part of the lots in any one year, prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost nor shall they lease them at a less rate than 12 and half cents per front foot, or every cent and half to the company per square foot. But though the

limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be as sold fast as these rates can be obtained: On the contrary the Directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

ART. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which, all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time; and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi annually on the 1st day of January, and the 1st day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whole shares excepted by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

ART. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, or their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person, on whose lives the shares in question depend, was living on the first day of January in that year.

ART. 8. In cases where the dividends claimed not for are six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the Directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made thereof, out of any funds of the company, not invested in stock.

ART. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

ART. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares; and every certificate issued for shares shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

ART. 11. No change can be made of the person or persons on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain, the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

ART. 12. The Directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend—and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent—and may make to such agent, a reasonable compensation for his services, but the Directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

ART. 13. On the first Monday in January in the year 1825, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided amongst all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers approving of the plan of the Washington Tontine, and agreeing to each and to the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

October 18 1804

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
County of Alexandria, ss.  
June Term, 1804

Robert Waterston, com-  
plainant,

AGAINST

Richard Lloyd, John Lund  
alias John Lund Lloyd,  
Thomas Patten, & Ro-  
bert I. Taylor, depts.

The defendants Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that the said Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, are not inhabitants of this District, on motion of said complainant by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants, Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and given security for performing the decree of the Court, and that the other defendants, Thomas Patten and Robert I. Taylor, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted, for two months successively, in both of the public papers, published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

Sept. 25. 1aw2m

## SPANISH HIDES.

1500 Spanish HIDES, just received and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

Who has now on hand,  
2000 bushels of coarse Salt,  
Muscovado Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
A few barrels New York prime Pork,  
3 butts 4th proof brandy,  
9000 lbs. GREEN COFFE,  
And Groceries as usual.

Nov. 17. 2aw3w.

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness accuracy, and dispatch.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
County of Alexandria, ss.

June Term, 1804.

Jotham Post, Jun. plaintiff,

AGAINST

Mary Brown, widow, Ma-  
ry Brown, Margaret Ja-  
meson and Jane Brown,  
sisters and coheirs of  
Samuel Montgo. Brown,  
deceased,

defendants.

The said defendants, Mary Brown, (widow,) and Mary Brown, Margaret Jameson, and Jane Brown, not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that they are not inhabitants of this district; on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in both the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

Sept. 25. 1aw2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
County of Alexandria, ss.

June Term, 1804.

Harmes and Hotzbecker, trad-  
ing under the firm of  
Harmes and Hotzbecker,  
complainants,

AGAINST

Peter A. Grotgan, Philip G.  
Marsteller, & Dennis Ram-  
say,

defendants.

The defendant Peter A. Grotgan, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit that the said Peter A. Grotgan, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of said complainants by their counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant Peter A. Grotgan, do appear here, on the first day of November, term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security, for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants Philip G. Marsteller, and Dennis Ramsay, do not pay away convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Peter A. Grotgan, until the further order, or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order, be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers, published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

Sept. 25. 1aw2m

Vol. IV.]

Publ

On TUE

At 10 o'clock, will be

R

In hds. and bla. F

Gin in pipes and bla

Whiskey and Apple

Sugar in hds. tierce

Chocolate

White and brown So

Mould and dipt Car

Raisins in kegs, box

Figs in kegs and flai

Queen's Ware in cr

HOUSEHOLD

&c.

A Variety of

among

Cloths, Coating

Duffels, Plains, Kerse

Serges, Elastics, blu

Calimancoes, Ruffels,

Chintzes and Callico

Irish Linens, Silecia d

Osaburgs and Tickl

Muslin and Muslin H

India Muslins and Ta

Bandanna Handkerchi

Colored Threads, H

articles.

Phil

August 29.

FRESH

JOHN A. B

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received, per brig Rad

Bothers Return from

Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft sh

3000 Oranges,

30 lbs. Limes, packe

40 boxes Muscadell a

the box or retail,

Fresh Lemonds,

Sherry Wine of a

And real Holland Gin

Has always o

A general Assortment of

GOODS,

at The above articles

and of excellent quality

Aug. 22.

FALL G

JONAH THOMP

HAVE REC

Per the ship United S

port, a part

FALL ASSOR

and at in daily expectation

Baltimore

Oct. 18.

L O S

Yesterday forenoon

Rickerts, Newton and Co.

Houfe a Cornelian stone for

arms engraved on it, Ica

person but the owner. If fo

other, a reward of Two Doll

October 18.

C O R

Wanted in the ea

Mills, for which a generous

CASH.

Richetts,

October 9.

ARMINIAN SK

Subscriptions are received

COTTON and STEWAR

itled,

THE SKELE



limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be so sold fast as these rates can be obtained : On the contrary the Directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company ; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company ; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year next ; after which, all interest arising from stocks, or sales of lots on time ; and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided from annually on the 15th day of January, and the 15th day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends to be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, or by their power of attorney, or to their written order ; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person, on whose lives the shares in question depend, was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases where the dividends claimed not for are six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the Directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company ; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor, out of any funds of the company, not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares ; and every certificate issued for shares shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Art. 11. No change can be made of the person or person on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The

Article 12. The Directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend—and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent—and may make to such agent, a reasonable compensation for his services; but the Directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Article 13. On the first Monday in January in the year 1825, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided amongst all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers approving of the plan of the Washington Tontine, and agreeing to each and to the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

O-ber 18  
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
 County of Alexandria, *ff.*  
 June Term, 1804  
 Robert Waterston, *com-  
 plainant,*  
 AGAINST  
 Richard Lloyd, John Lund  
 alias John Lund Lloyd,  
 Thomas Patten, & Ro-  
 bert I. Taylor, *defts.*  
 The defendants Richard Lloyd and John Lu-  
 alias John Lund Lloyd, not having entered their  
 appearance and given security according to the  
 act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, it  
 is appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
 upon affidavit, that the said Richard Lloyd,  
 John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, are not  
 inhabitants of this District, on motion of said com-  
 plainant by his counsel—*It is ordered*, that  
 said defendants, Richard Lloyd and John Lu-  
 alias John Lund Lloyd, do appear here on  
 the 24th of November next, and enter

and the said defendant, with intent to defraud, and to the appearance to the full, and given security for performing the decree of the Court, and that other defendants, Thomas Patten and Robert Taylor, do not pay away, convey, or create debts by them owing to or the estate or effects of their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John L. Lloyd, until the further order or decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith posted, for two months successively, in both the public papers published in this county; and another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

*A copy - T. H.*

**G. DENEALE, c. c.**

Sept. 25. 1842.

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**SPANISH HIDES.**

200 Spanish HIDES, 200

The said defendants, Mary Brown, (widow), and Mary Brown, Margaret Jamieson, &c. given security, according to the rules of the court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that they are not inhabitants of this district; on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel—*It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November next, and answer the complaints made; and that a copy of this order, be forthwith published in both the public newspapers published in the county, for two months successively; and another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

*A copy—Test,*  
G. DENEALE, c.

The defendant Peter A. Grogan, not entered his appearance and given security to the act of Assembly, and the rules of court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit that the said Peter A. Grogan, is not an inhabitant of this district, the court, upon application of the complainants by their counsel, ordered, that the said defendant Peter A. Grogan, do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the said court; and that the other defendants, G. Marteller, and Dennis Raulay, do come away convey or secrete, the debts by them due, or the effects in their hands, belonging to said absent defendant, Peter A. Grogan, to the further order, or decree of this court; and a copy of this order, be forthwith published two months successively in both of the public papers, published in this county, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the court.

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Fifty seven Hhds. cut  
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 JAMES SANDERS  
 Nov. 13.  
 NOTICE  
 A batallion Court of chapt  
 2d L gion of Militia, will be held at  
 Houie in the town of Alexandria on  
 23d inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
 the purpose of settling fees for out  
 at the three last matters.  
 Nov. 20.  
 PRINTED BY JAMES  
 SNOWDEN